

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE  
MIDDLE DISTRICT OF ALABAMA  
NORTHERN DIVISION**

<b>UNITED STATES OF AMERICA</b>	)	
	)	
<b>V.</b>	)	<b>CASE NO: 2:06-cr-89-WKW</b>
	)	
<b>FREEMAN STEVENSON, JR.</b>	)	

**DEFENDANT'S REQUESTED JURY INSTRUCTIONS**

**NOW COMES** the Defendant, **FREEMAN STEVENSON, JR.**, by undersigned counsel, Anne Elisabeth Borelli, and requests that the Court to give the attached Jury Instructions to the jury in the above-styled case.

Dated this 6th day of October 2006.

Respectfully submitted,

s/ Anne E. Borelli  
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**DEFENDANT’S REQUESTED INSTRUCTIONS**

1. Preliminary Instructions Before Opening Statements
2. Introduction
3. Duty to Follow Instructions; Presumption of Innocence; Burden of Proof
4. Definition of Reasonable Doubt
5. Credibility of Witnesses
6. Impeachment–Inconsistent Statement
7. Expert Witnesses
8. Knowingly
9. Duty to Deliberate
10. No Burden to Present Evidence
11. Evidence Admitted For Limited Purpose
12. Number of Witnesses
13. Law Enforcement Witness
14. Similar Acts Evidence

**DEFENDANT’S REQUESTED JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 1**

**PRELIMINARY INSTRUCTIONS**  
**BEFORE OPENING STATEMENTS**

“Members of the Jury:

You have now been sworn as the jury to try this case. By your verdicts(s) you will decide the disputed issues of fact. I will decide all questions of law that arise during the trial, and before you retire to deliberate together and decide the case at the end of the trial, I will instruct you on the rules of law that you must follow and apply in reaching your decision.

Because you will be called upon to decide the facts of the case, you should give careful attention to the testimony and evidence presented for your consideration during the trial, but you should keep an open mind and should not form or state any opinion about the case one way or the other until you have heard all of the evidence and have had the benefit of the closing arguments of the lawyers as well as my instructions to you on the applicable law.

During the trial you must not discuss the case in any manner among yourselves or with anyone else, and you must not permit anyone to attempt to discuss it with you or in your presence; and, insofar as the lawyers are concerned, as well as others whom you may come to recognize as having some connection with the case, you are instructed that, in order to avoid even the appearance of impropriety, you should have no conversation whatever with those persons while you are serving on the jury.

You must also avoid reading any newspaper articles that might be published about the case now that the trial has begun, and you must also avoid listening to or observing any

broadcast news program on either television or radio because of the possibility that some mention might be made of the case during such a broadcast now that the trial is in progress.

The reason for these cautions, of course, lies in the fact that it will be your duty to decide this case only on the basis of the testimony and evidence presented during the trial without consideration of any other matters whatever.

Now, in order that you might understand at the beginning of the case the nature of the decisions you will be asked to make and how you should go about making them, I would like to give you some preliminary instructions at this time concerning some of the rules of law that will apply.

Of course, the preliminary instructions I will give you now will not cover all of the rules of law applicable to this case. As stated before, I will instruct you fully at the end of the trial just before you retire to deliberate upon your verdict(s), and will probably restate at that time some of the rules I want to tell you about now. In any event, you should not single out any one instruction alone as stating the law, but should consider all of my instructions as a whole.

**Presumption of Innocence.** As you were told during the process of your selection, an indictment in a criminal case is merely the accusatory paper which states the charge or charges to be determined at the trial, but it is not evidence against Mr. Stevenson or anyone else. Indeed, Mr. Stevenson has entered a plea of Not Guilty and is presumed by the law to be innocent. The Government has the burden of proving him guilty beyond a reasonable doubt, and if it fails to do so, you must acquit him.

**Burden of Proof.** Proof beyond a reasonable doubt is proof of such a convincing character that you would be willing to rely and act upon it without hesitation in the most important of your own affairs.

**Order of Proof - Defendant's Right Not to Testify.** Because the Government has the burden of proof, it will go forward and present its testimony and evidence first. After the Government finishes or "rests" what we call its "case in chief," Mr. Stevenson may call witnesses and present evidence if he wishes to do so. However, you will remember that the law does not require a Defendant to prove his innocence or produce any evidence at all, and no inference whatever may be drawn from the election of a Defendant not to testify in the event should he so elect.

**Credibility of the Witnesses.** As you listen to the testimony, you should remember that you will be the sole judges of the credibility or "believability" of each witness and the weight to be given to his or her testimony. In deciding whether you believe or disbelieve any witness, you should consider his relationship to the Government or to Mr. Stevenson; his interest, if any, in the outcome of the case; his manner of testifying; his opportunity to observe or acquire knowledge concerning the facts about which he testified; his candor, fairness and intelligence; and the extent to which he has been supported or contradicted by other credible evidence. You may, in short, accept or reject the testimony of any witness in whole or in part.

From time to time during the trial, I may be called upon to make rulings of law on motions or objections made by the lawyers. You should not infer or conclude from any

ruling I may make that I have any opinions on the merits of the case favoring one side or the other. And if I sustain an objection to a question that goes unanswered by the witness, you should not speculate on what answer might have been given, nor should you draw any inferences or conclusions from the question itself.

During the trial, it may be necessary for me to confer with the lawyers from time to time out of your hearing concerning questions of law or procedure that require consideration by the Court alone. On some occasions, you may be excused from the courtroom as a convenience to you and to us while I discuss such matters with the lawyers. I will try to limit such interruptions as much as possible, but you should remember at all times the importance of the matter you are here to determine and should be patient even though the case may seem to go slowly.

In that regard, as you were told during the process of your selection, we expect the case to last one (1) day, and I will make every effort to expedite the trial whenever possible.

Now, we will begin by affording the lawyers for each side an opportunity to make opening statements to you in which they may explain the issues in the case and summarize the facts they expect the evidence will show. After all the testimony and evidence has been presented, the lawyers will then be given another opportunity to address you at the end of the trial and make their summations or final arguments in the case. The statements that the lawyers make now, as well as the arguments they present at the end of the trial, are not to be considered by you either as evidence in the case (which comes only from the witnesses and exhibits) or as your instruction on the law (which will come only from me). Nevertheless,

these statements and arguments are intended to help you understand the issues and the evidence as it comes in, as well as the positions taken by both sides. So I ask that you now give the lawyers your close attention as I recognize them for the purpose of making an opening statement.”

**Authority:** Selected portions Eleventh Circuit Pattern Jury Instructions Criminal, Trial Instructions Nos. 1.1 and 1.2 (1997).

**DEFENDANT'S REQUESTED JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 2**

**INTRODUCTION**

MEMBERS OF THE JURY:

It is now my duty to instruct you on the rules of law that you must follow and apply in deciding this case. When I have finished, you will go to the jury room and begin your discussions -- what we call your deliberations.

It will be your duty to decide whether the Government has proved beyond a reasonable doubt the specific facts necessary to find Mr. Stevenson guilty of the crime charged in the Indictment.

**Authority:** Eleventh Circuit Pattern Jury Instructions Criminal, Basic Instruction 1, Face Page -- Introduction, (2003).



**DEFENDANT'S REQUEST JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 3**

**DUTY TO FOLLOW INSTRUCTIONS**

**PRESUMPTION OF INNOCENCE AND BURDEN OF PROOF**

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You must make your decision only on the basis of the testimony and other evidence presented here during the trial; and you must not be influenced in any way by either sympathy or prejudice for or against Mr. Stevenson or the Government.

You must also follow the law as I explain it to you whether you agree with that law or not; and you must follow all of my instructions as a whole. You may not single out, or disregard, any of the Court's instructions on the law.

The indictment or formal charge against any Defendant is not evidence of guilt. Indeed, Mr. Stevenson is presumed by the law to be innocent. The law does not require a Defendant to prove his innocence or to produce any evidence at all; and if a Defendant elects not to testify, you should not consider that in any way during your deliberations. The Government has the burden of proving Mr. Stevenson guilty beyond a reasonable doubt, and if it fails to do so, you must find Mr. Stevenson not guilty.

**Authority:** Eleventh Circuit Pattern Jury Instructions Criminal, Basic Instruction 2.2 (2003).

**DEFENDANT’S REQUESTED JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 4**

**DEFINITION OF REASONABLE DOUBT**

Thus, while the Government’s burden of proof is a strict or heavy burden, it is not necessary that Mr. Stevenson’s guilt be proved beyond all possible doubt. It is only required that the Government’s proof exclude “reasonable doubt” concerning Mr. Stevenson’s guilt.

A “reasonable doubt” is a real doubt, based upon reason and common sense after careful and impartial consideration of all the evidence in the case.

Proof beyond a reasonable doubt, therefore, is proof of such a convincing character that you would be willing to rely and act upon it without hesitation in the most important of your own affairs. If you are convinced that Mr. Stevenson has been proved guilty beyond a reasonable doubt, say so. If you are not convinced, say so.

**Authority:** Eleventh Circuit Pattern Jury Instructions Criminal, Basic Instruction 3 (2003).

**DEFENDANT'S REQUESTED JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 5**

**CREDIBILITY OF WITNESSES**

You, as jurors, are the sole and exclusive judges of the credibility of each of the witnesses called to testify in this case and only you determine the importance or the weight that their testimony deserves. After making your assessment concerning the credibility of a witness, you may decide to believe all of that witness' testimony, only a portion of it, or none of it.

In making your assessment you should carefully scrutinize all of the testimony given, the circumstances under which each witness has testified, and every matter in evidence which tends to show whether a witness, in your opinion, is worthy of belief. Consider each witness's intelligence, motive to falsify, state of mind, and appearance and manner while on the witness stand. Consider the witness' ability to observe the matters as to which he or she has testified and consider whether he or she impresses you as having an accurate memory or recollection of these matters. Consider also any relation a witness may bear to either side of the case, the manner in which each witness might be affected by your verdict, and the extent to which, if at all, each witness is either supported or contradicted by other evidence in the case.

Inconsistencies or discrepancies in the testimony of a witness or between the testimony of different witnesses may or may not cause you to disbelieve or discredit such testimony. Two or more persons witnessing an incident or a transaction may simply see or hear it differently. Innocent misrecollection, like failure of recollection, is not an uncommon

experience. In weighing the effect of a discrepancy, however, always consider whether it pertains to a matter of importance or an insignificant detail and consider whether the discrepancy results from innocent error or from intentional falsehood.

After making your own judgment or assessment concerning the believability of a witness, you can then attach such importance or weight to that testimony, if any, that you feel it deserves. You will then be in a position to decide whether the Government has proven the charge beyond a reasonable doubt.

**Authority:** Federal Jury Practice and Instructions, Devitt, Blackmar, Wolff and O'Malley, §15.01 (1992).

**DEFENDANT’S REQUESTED JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 6**

**IMPEACHMENT–INCONSISTENT STATEMENT**

You should also ask yourself whether there was evidence tending to prove that a witness testified falsely concerning some important fact; or, whether there was evidence that at some other time a witness said or did something, or failed to say or do something, which was different from the testimony the witness gave before you during the trial.

You should keep in mind, of course, that a simple mistake by a witness does not necessarily mean that the witness was not telling the truth as he or she remembers it, because people naturally tend to forget some things or remember other things inaccurately. So, if a witness has made a misstatement, you need to consider whether it was simply an innocent lapse of memory or an intentional falsehood; and the significance of that may depend on whether it has to do with an important fact or with only an unimportant detail.

**Authority:** Eleventh Circuit Pattern Jury Instructions Criminal, Basic Instruction 6.1 (2003).

**DEFENDANT'S REQUESTED JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 7**

**EXPERT WITNESSES**

When knowledge of a technical subject matter might be helpful to the jury, a person having special training or experience in that technical field -- one who is called an expert witness -- is permitted to state his or her opinion concerning those technical matters.

Merely because an expert witness has expressed an opinion, however, does not mean that you must accept that opinion. The same as with any other witness, it is up to you to decide whether to rely upon it.

**Authority:** Eleventh Circuit Pattern Jury Instructions Criminal, Basic Instruction 7 (2003); see also United States v. Johnson, 575 F.2d 1347, 1361 (5th Cir. 1978).

**DEFENDANT’S REQUESTED JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 8**

**KNOWINGLY**

The word “knowingly,” as that term is used in the indictment or in these instructions, means that the act was done voluntarily and intentionally and not because of mistake or accident.

**Authority:** Eleventh Circuit Pattern Jury Instructions: Criminal, Basic Instruction 9.1 (2003) (selected portion).

**DEFENDANT'S REQUESTED JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 9**

**DUTY TO DELIBERATE**

Any verdict you reach in the jury room, whether guilty or not guilty, must be unanimous. In other words, to return a verdict, you must all agree. Your deliberations will be secret; you will never have to explain your verdict to anyone.

It is your duty as jurors to discuss the case with one another in an effort to reach agreement if you can do so. Each of you must decide the case for yourself, but only after full consideration of the evidence with the other members of the jury. While you are discussing the case, do not hesitate to re-examine your own opinion and change your mind if you become convinced that you were wrong. But do not give up your honest beliefs solely because the others think differently or merely to get the case over with.

Remember that, in a very real way, you are judges -- judges of the facts. Your only interest is to seek the truth from the evidence in the case.

**Authority:** Eleventh Circuit Pattern Jury Instructions Criminal, Basic Instruction No. 11 (2003).



**DEFENDANT’S REQUESTED JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 10**

**NO BURDEN TO PRESENT EVIDENCE**

As stated before, the law never imposes upon a defendant in a criminal case the burden or duty of calling any witnesses or of producing any evidence. The prosecution has the burden at all times to produce evidence of the alleged charge, which convinces you of guilt beyond a reasonable doubt. If the prosecution fails to produce such proof beyond a reasonable doubt of any of the elements of the crime alleged and charged, you must find Mr. Stevenson not guilty of that crime. Mr. Stevenson is under no obligation at any time to produce any evidence.

**Authority:** Federal Jury Practice and Instructions, Devitt, Blackmar, Wolff and O’Malley, §15.14 (1992) (modified); United States v. Richardson, 764 F.2d 1514, 1529 (11th Cir.), cert. denied, sub.nom. Crespo - Diaz v. United States, 474 U.S. 952 (1985).

**DEFENDANT’S REQUESTED JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 11**

**EVIDENCE ADMITTED FOR LIMITED PURPOSE**

In certain instances evidence may be admitted only for a particular purpose and not for all purposes. For the limited purpose for which such evidence has been received you may give it such weight as you feel it deserves. You may not, however, use this evidence for any other purpose. In this case, the prosecution has offered evidence that Mr. Stevenson has a prior felony conviction. You may consider this evidence only for the limited purpose that it proves an element of the offense with which Mr. Stevenson has been charged, that is, that Mr. Stevenson has a felony conviction. You may not conclude from this evidence that Mr. Stevenson should be found guilty because he is a bad person, and you may not consider it for any other purpose.

**Authority:** Federal Jury Practice and Instructions, Devitt, Blackmar, Wolff and O’Malley, §11.09 (modified).

**DEFENDANT’S REQUESTED JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 12**

**NUMBER OF WITNESSES**

Your decision on the facts of this case should not be determined by the number of witnesses testifying for or against a party. You should consider all the facts and circumstances in evidence to determine which of the witnesses you choose to believe or not believe. You may find that the testimony of a smaller number of witnesses on one side is more credible than the testimony of a greater number of witnesses on the other side.

At all times, the burden of proof remains on the government to present proof beyond a reasonable doubt.

**Authority:** Federal Jury Practice and Instructions, Devitt, Blackmar, Wolff and O’Malley, §14.16 (modified).

**DEFENDANT'S REQUESTED JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 13**

**LAW ENFORCEMENT WITNESSES**

You have heard the testimony of several law enforcement officials. The fact that a witness may be employed by the state or federal government as a law enforcement official does not mean that his or her testimony is necessarily deserving of more or less consideration or greater or lesser weight than that of an ordinary witness.

At the same time, it is quite legitimate for the defense counsel to try to attack the credibility of a law enforcement witness on the grounds that his or her testimony may be colored by a personal or professional interest in the outcome of the case.

It is your decision, after reviewing all the evidence, whether to accept the testimony of the law enforcement witness and to give to that testimony whatever weight, if any, you find it deserves.

**Authority:** See, 1 L. Sand, et al., Modern Federal Jury Instructions - Instruction ## 7-16 (1992).

**DEFENDANT’S REQUESTED JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 13**

**SIMILAR ACTS EVIDENCE**<sup>1</sup>

During the course of the trial, as you know from the instructions I gave you then, you heard evidence of acts of Mr. Stevenson which may be similar to those charged in the indictment, but which were committed on other occasions. you must not consider any of this evidence in deciding if Mr. stevenson committed the act charged in the indictment. However, you may consider this evidence for other, very limited purposes.

If you find beyond a reasonable doubt from other evidence in this case that Mr. Stevenson did commit the act charged in the indictment, then you may consider evidence of the similar acts allegedly committed on other occasions to determine:

whether Mr. Stevenson had the state of mind or intent necessary to commit the crime charged in the indictment

or

whether Mr. Stevenson committed the act for which he is on trial by accident or mistake.

**Authority:** Eleventh Circuit Pattern Jury Instructions Criminal, Special Instruction No. 4 (2003).

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<sup>1</sup>In the event the Court denies Mr. Stevenson’s motions requesting exclusion of Rule 404(b) evidence, he requests that this limiting instruction be read to the jury.

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**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I hereby certify that on 6th day of October 2006, I electronically filed the foregoing with the Clerk of Court using the CM/ECF system which will send notification of such filing to the following:

Todd Brown, Esquire  
Assistant United States Attorney  
One Court Square, Suite 201  
Montgomery, Alabama 36104

Respectfully submitted,

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